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DEC 21 2016

December 19, 2016

Mr. John E. Kieling, Chief
New Mexico Environment Department
Hazardous Waste Bureau
2905 Rodeo Park Drive East, Bldg 1
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505-6303

RE: DISAPPROVAL RESPONSE ACTION REPORT
TANK T-583 ULTRA LOW SULFUR DIESEL
JANUARY 2, 2016 RELEASE
WESTERN REFINING SOUTHWEST, INC. GALLUP REFINERY
EPA ID # NMD000333211

Dear Mr. Kieling:

Comment 1

The Permittee does not discuss the depth to water /groundwater elevations at the location of the release and states in Section 2.4 (Groundwater Conditions) that, "[a] groundwater investigation was not conducted." The groundwater elevation can be estimated based on groundwater monitoring points near the release and must be reported when reporting spills. In Section 4 (Conclusions and Recommendations) the Permittee states, "[b]ased on the fact that groundwater is already documented to be impacted in the general area, the maximum detected results in the confirmation samples are well below both the residential and non-residential screening levels, and maximum concentrations are generally within one order of magnitude of the DAF 20 screening levels, no further remediation is recommended at this time." Even if groundwater is already contaminated beneath the area of a release, the Permittee must ensure that a release will not result in further impacts to groundwater. In the response letter, provide the depth to groundwater and the groundwater elevation in the vicinity of the release.

Western Response

Groundwater elevation in the area is estimated at 6,915 msl. Depth to groundwater is estimated at 29 feet based on nearby recovery well #6.

Comment 2

The Report does not discuss the cleanup and soil confirmation sampling activities. These include: how much soil was removed, the dimensions of the excavation, whether or not the excavated soil was replaced with fill and where the fill came from, how confirmation samples were collected and the locations and depths of the confirmation samples. In the response

letter, provide these additional details regarding the soil excavation and confirmation sampling. This type of information must be included in future response action reports.

Western Response

The volume of soil removed is presented in Section 2.1; approximately 139,188 pounds of soil was removed for off-site disposal. As shown on Figure 4, there were two primary areas of excavation with dimensions of approximately 30 feet by 100 feet and 25 feet by 50 feet. The excavation was approximately .5 feet deep. The area was not backfilled.

The confirmation sampling was discussed in Section 2.2.1 and additional information is provided below. On March 30, 2016, 12 discrete soil samples were collected from 12 separate locations using a hand auger. The hand auger was used to collect a soil sample from 0 to 6 inches below ground level in the floor of the excavation. The hand auger was decontaminated between each location. Figure 4 depicts the locations of the 12 soil samples. A copy of the field methods used to collect the soil samples is enclosed.

Comment 3

The spill description is [a]"sandpiper pump for the distillate rundown line going to T-583 was leaking product to the ground surface from a cracked casing." Based on the figures provided, it appears there are two separate release areas within the tank berm and on opposite sides of the tank. In the response letter provide a more detailed description of the release that explains the two areas.

Western Response

The figure shows where the material pooled. The two separate areas were connected by a very small channel (which was excavated) allowing the spilled material and water to flow to these two low lying areas.

Comment 4

Section 2.2.2 (Soil Screening Results) states that "[f]ield screening was not conducted during the collection of soil samples." As a common practice, samples should be collected based on field screening (e.g. olfactory, staining) in order to collect samples that are most representative of the soil conditions. Additionally, OCD requires that photoionization detector (PID) screening be used when conducting soil cleanups.

Western Response

A PID was not used during the field screening; however, the soil samples were collected from locations based on field screening (e.g., olfactory, staining) and were considered to be the most representative of the soil conditions.

Comment 5

As a general note, in Section 3 (Regulatory Criteria Comparisons) the Permittee discusses the screening levels used in the Report. For spills occurring in SWMUs or AOCs, NMED has agreed that meeting the industrial/commercial soil screening levels is adequate as long as they are protective of groundwater as well. Additionally, OCD requires soil cleanup

levels to be protective of groundwater and does not rely on the industrial/commercial screening levels for protection of groundwater. OCD also requires that the Permittee ensure that the laboratory data results meet the regulatory levels for detection to satisfy the data quality objectives (DQOs). The Permittee compares the soil analytical results to the DAF20 screening level which is the most conservative (as long as groundwater is not shallow in the Tank Farm area; see Comment 1).

Western Response

No response required.

Comment 6

The Permittee did not analyze samples for total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH) analysis. In the future, to meet OCD requirements, the Permittee must collect samples for TPH analysis (gasoline, diesel-extended, and motor-oil range organics).

Western Response

In the future, spill confirmation samples will be analyzed for TPH.

Comment 7

The Sample Log-In Check List provided in the analytical laboratory report includes a note that states, "low level VOAs had too much volume." In the future, ensure that samples are collected properly so that the sampling results are as accurate as possible and ensure that field personnel are aware of the different requirements for each sample type.

Western Response

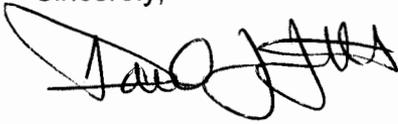
Training has been conducted for sampling personnel to address EPA Method 5035.

If there are any questions regarding the enclosed Investigation Report, please contact Mr. Ed Riege at (505) 722-0217.

Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision according to a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dan Statile". The signature is fluid and somewhat stylized, with a large initial "D" and "S".

Mr. Daniel J. Statile
VP Refining
Western Refining Southwest, Inc. – Gallup Refinery

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ed Riege". The signature is cursive and somewhat stylized, with a large initial "E" and "R".

Ed Riege
Remediation Manager
Western Refining Southwest, Inc. – Gallup Refinery

cc D. Cobrain NMED HWB
K. Van Horn, NMED
C. Chavez, OCD
L. King, EPA
A. Hains, WR El Paso

Appendix G

Field Methods

The following procedures are to be followed during sampling collection:

The soil sampling kit (Method 5035) for Volatile Organics Analysis (8260, 8021, & 8015) are to be used and consist of the following components:

- 1) **Methanol Kit** - One labelled paper envelope that contains two vials preserved with methanol and a plastic syringe.
- 2) **Sodium Bisulfate Kit** - One labelled quart sealable bag that contains two 40-ml VOA vials preserved with sodium bisulfate and placed in bubble wrap sleeve. A plastic syringe is also included.
- 3) **One 8-oz glass jar.**

Sampling procedures included:

Methanol Kit – Using new gloves take the syringe and collect 10 CCs of soil and extrude into one of the vials. Collect and extrude 10 CCs into the second vial and place both vials in the paper envelope. Seal the envelope flap with clear tape. Fill out the label with the date and time the sample was collected and the sampler's name/initials. The project location should be included on the label. All labels will be completed with waterproof ink and covered with clear tape. Place the paper envelope in a quart sealable bag. Place the quart bag in a gallon sealable bag.

Sodium Bisulfate Kit – Using new gloves, if necessary, take the syringe and collect 4 CCs of soil and extrude into one of the vials. Collect and extrude 4 CCs into the second vial and place both vials in the bubble wrap and then in the quart sealable bag. Fill out the label on the quart sealable bag and cover with clear tape. Place in the gallon sealable bag.

8-oz Jar/Teflon Lined Lid - Using new gloves, if necessary, and a clean trowel or sampling knife, fill the 8-oz jar completely with soil and seal with the lid. Fill out the label and cover with clear tape. Place the jar in bubble wrap and then in the gallon sealable bag.

If additional analyses such as metals or semivolatile organics are required, then an additional 8-oz jar must be collected.

The bags will be placed into a cooler filled with ice. The sampling location and sampling time will be recorded on the field log and the chain-of-custody form. All samples are to be kept on ice until delivered by hand to the laboratory.

The sample containers were secured in bubble wrap and then placed in new sealable bags. The bags will be placed into a cooler filled with ice packed in sealable bags. All samples were kept cold (at 4°C or below) and delivered by hand, transported to the laboratory.
